FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECHOSLOVAK COMMENTATOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SALT PACT

ID102132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, in his recent preelection speech, noted that the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons were drawing to a close and that a SALT agreement could be signed in the near future. The reaction in the United States to the possibility of an early signing of this important document is the subject of a commentary by Bohumil Horak:

The Washington POST wrote 2 days ago, with reference to sources in the U.S. Government, that the negotiations on the SALT agreement were progressing and that the remaining issues could be solved quickly. The paper also recalled that there were a number of meetings between U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington, and printed a statement by Brown, U.S. State Department spokesman to the effect that the United States hoped a meeting between James Carter and Leonid Brezhnev would take place in the near future.

The attention that the U.S. communication media and political circles have been devoting to the SALT agreement is logical; it is the most important foreign policy problem that President Carter has had to face since he entered the White House. The Soviet-American negotiations have been in progress for over 6 years, and it appears that they are drawing to a close.

Yet, in spite of the fact that the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms has not been signed, a battle is already being waged about its ratification in the U.S. Senate. Opponents of the agreement are alleging it will leave the United States in a position of strategic inferiority vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and are demanding that it be rejected. One can also hear voices calling for the use of U.S. potential to restore the leading role of the United States, or, in other words, urging the United States to strive for military superiority and for a policy based on a position of strength.

Nothing is more removed from political reality than demands of this kind. The final version of the SALT agreement will, understandably, represent a compromise, which was described by Leonid Brezhnev as a sensible one, since it takes into account the interests of both sides and will respect the principles of equality and equal security of both the United States and the Soviet Union. In a matter of such importance and extraordinary complexity, there is no other way. Compromise, however, demands concessions. If the Soviet Union has had to make concessions, it is logical that the United States will have to make them, too.

The Soviet stand with regard to the SALT agreement is fully realistic and constructive. The signing of the agreement would make it possible to restrict the armament avalanche, and, up to 1985, to control the number of long-range ballistic missile carriers, multiple warhead missile carriers, and aircraft carrying medium-range missiles or guided projectiles. The SALT agreement would serve as the point of departure for the conclusion of future agreements on the further limitation and curtailment of armaments.

Therefore, the attempts of the U.S. "hawks" to torpedo the Soviet-American talks are highly dangerous.

It would be paradoxical if President Carter, who according to his own words, is in favor of a SALT agreement, at every turn has to reassure the opponents of the agreement that the United States will be able, having signed it, to continue with all armament programs which it considers necessary, since these armament programs would not only impair the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, but would also complicate talks about future agreements. No realistically minded person, who is aware of the danger of the destructive force of the existing weapons, can favor this.

GDR COMMENTATOR ON WEST'S USE OF 'GRAY-ZONE WEAPONS'

DW121020 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 8 Mar 79 DW

[Guenter Meisler commentary]

[Text] Gray-zone weapons, according to the inventors of this term, are primarily nuclear-weapons-carrying medium-range missiles. The designation gray-zone or intermediate-zone weapons has been derived from the fact that this kind of weapon is not under negotiation on any level at the moment, not in the Soviet-American SALT talks in Geneva, which involve the nuclear-strategic weapons systems, nor in the Vienna negotiations which only include the tactical nuclear weapons potential.

It is this very circumstance which explains the great love opponents of military detente have discovered for these gray-zone weapons. There is a gap here. This is the loophole through which these people see their chance to give the arms race new impetus. This time again, just as in the past, the alleged Soviet threat must serve as a justification to the public, but this time it is not the tanks and the ground forces by which they allegedly feel threatened but the Soviet medium-range missiles.

In this game facts do not play any role at all. Recent findings by Western research institutes, Western politicians, or even by military people according to which an approximate military balance exists between East and West globally as well as, specifically, in the European region--such data based on reality--are simply ignored. The reason some ignore these findings is unequivocal. They want to arm at any cost, hoping to gain military superiority in order to subsequently bring increased pressure to bear on the socialist countries. The fact that this chanceless venture is being tackled with the slogan, moreover, that it is much easier to disarm when one has rearmed first, testifies to the absolute unscrupulousness of these circles in their quest for influence and profit.

This unscrupulousness, however, can have most dangerous consequences. Equipping West Europe, which is full of weapons anyway, and particularly the Federal Republic with new missiles, doubtlessly would complicate further disarmament negotiations. Moreover, the socialist countries would be forced to take countermeasures in the interest of their own security. Another armament round would begin with all its negative consequences.

Responsibility must be taken by the United States and NATO as well as this time also by individual West European countries which very well have a possibility of denying the stationing of new nuclear missiles on their territories. They would have good reason to do that. No Soviet threat exists today--as little as has ever existed in the past. What has always existed are Soviet efforts to eliminate any kind of threat, regardless by whom and vis-a-vis whom.

Its initiatives in this field have always been in accord with this aim. As regards the special problems of nuclear arms, the Warsaw Pact states suggested the elimination of these arms fully and forever from the arms arsenals. They demand that the participating countries of the Helsinki conference commit themselves to not be the first to use nuclear arms against each other. Leonid Brezhnev again praised these proposals in his Moscow election speech by suggesting abstention from being the first to use conventional arms as well. In other words, he suggested that some sort of nonaggression pact between all participating states of the all-European conference be concluded.

In view of these concrete proposals nobody in the West can say that no alternative to the plans of NATO and Pentagon exist. It exists and it is the only one offering chances for detente and peaceful cooperation as well as the possibility to save Europe from new catastrophes.

GDR COMMENTATOR ASSAILS NATO'S PLANS, CALLS FOR DETENTE

LD092230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Guenter Koch commentary]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. If one were to believe U.S. General Haig, then he, the NATO supreme commander in Europe, is deeply concerned about the incessant development of Soviet military potential, as he said in Munich yesterday, and about the growing ability of the Soviets, as he continued, to interfere, and about the global challenge of Soviet activity. No less concerned than the U.S. general is the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG whose leading writer of military articles, Weinstein, lamented yesterday about a Soviet superiority, to which the West had no corresponding reply, and which today bemoans the fact that NATO is facing a Soviet Union which implements its foreign policies with divisions, rockets and aircraft.

If one were to believe these words, one could not help being filled with deep sympathy for these badly disconcerted and despondent NATO brass hats and their journalistic henchmen. Yet, unluckily for them, it so happens on the same day that Haig made his statement and the newspaper printed its articles, somebody else spoke as well. This somebody was the personal assistant to the executive of the NATO Secretariat General in Brussels, Ursel Lorenzen, who came to the GDR on 5 March of this year. What she was able to recount from intimate knowledge confirmed once again what one had to believe when the specter of the threat from the East is conjured up.

Frau Lorenzen reported, on the basis of her detailed knowledge, that the NATO leadership was planning an attack on the socialist states. This attack was carefully designed. It would open with conventional military measures, carried out in such a way that they could subsequently be escalated to a nuclear war in which large tracts of land would be reduced to ashes and rubble and covered with atomic pollution. With these facts having been revealed, it becomes very clear as to who in fact is threatening whom. It is equally obvious that the inventors of the lie about the Soviet threat want to use it merely as an alibi for their long-term program of armament, which will devour an additional $80 billion. This is the same program whose strict realization Haig again demanded yesterday; it is a program which calls for the modernization of NATO's nuclear weapons in Western Europe; it is a program that has been announced by Brzezinski, security adviser to the U.S. President; it is a program of provocative maneuvers like the one begun yesterday by a naval group in the Mediterranean--described as a NATO fire brigade--as a final preparation of their planned aggression against targets inside the socialist states.

Were it any different, why would the West not finally come to accept the disarmament proposals of the socialist countries? Should not he who allegedly feels threatened by the Soviet nuclear potential be only too ready to accept a halt to the production and the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, as proposed once more only yesterday at the Geneva Disarmament Committee? Should not he who sees himself threatened by the divisions of the Warsaw treaty states be especially interested in a reduction of troops in central Europe, to which these states at the Vienna conference have aspired for years? Finally, should not he who avows that he is arming only for defensive reasons be more than interested in the signing of some kind of nonaggression treaty between the participants in an all-European conference, as suggested by Leonid Brezhnev? Yet so far there has been no constructive reply to all these initiatives.

A few days ago Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr made an irrefutable statement when he observed that there is no sensible alternative to detente. This means that detente must be consolidated and promoted. This is not possible through expansion of the arms race but only by extending detente to the military sector. This is the most urgent task, for it is not NATO's plans of aggression that should gain the upper hand, but the plans for detente and safeguarding peace that must be realized.

Good evening, dear listeners.

PAP CORRESPONDENT NOTES LACK OF SUCCESS IN MBFR TALKS

LD121908 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar, PAP--No one was too eager to celebrate the recent sixth anniversary of the Vienna talks, crucial to security, peace and detente in Europe. Doubtless so because the sides are far from agreement, writes special PAP correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher in the PERSPEKTYWY weekly.

It's true that most of the onlookers and the participants in the talks themselves find them to belong to the most difficult in history: Military security of as many as 19 sides has to be taken into account, and their points of view vary quite a lot. The talks are all the more important as they concern the borderline between the East and the West, where the concentration of military potential is "highly dangerous". Huge means are assigned for its modernization: Over half of the world's military expenditures are realized in Europe.

Rayzacher recalls that in order to break the deadlock, four socialist states, including Poland, took a "very daring step" in mid-1978, submitting a number of proposals which "took into account some crucial assumptions of the Western side. The conciliatory character of these proposals was accepted in many official statements in Western capitals, despite which the NATO delegations in Vienna failed to give a definite answer. This is the first time in six years that any of the sides treated another's proposals this way", stresses Rayzacher, adding that the NATO reaction narrowed both its own room for manoeuvre as well as the other side's.

SHEHU CONGRATULATES NEW ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU122046 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Government: On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and on my personal behalf, it is my pleasure to send you cordial congratulations on your election to the high post of prime minister of the Algerian Government. I take advantage of this occasion to express best wishes to the fraternal Algerian people for the prosperity of their country. I express my conviction that the friendly relations which exist between our two peoples and countries will develop continually.

DAILY DISCUSSES USSR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NATIONALITIES

AU121543 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

["Policy of National Oppression and Discrimination in the Social Imperialist Soviet Union"]

[Text] Tirana, March 12, ATA--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which says among the other things:

The Soviet Union has become again "a prison of the peoples". The relations of the equality of the nations established at the time of Lenin and Stalin have been overthrown in this country, the frenzied Great Russian chauvinism prevails again. The restoration of capitalism could not fail to bring about, as it has happened in reality, even the national oppression in a multinational state such as the Soviet Union. The unity of Soviet nationalities, created at the time of Lenin and Stalin, on the basis of socialist relations, is exploited now by the Great Russian chauvinism to oppress the non-Russian nationalities and to fight as "bourgeois nationalism" every attempt for the defence of the national rights, etc. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "the Khrushchevite betrayal has transformed the Soviet Union into an aggressive, neocolonialist, warmongering imperialist power". In this country "Great Russian chauvinism has been set up as the dominant ideology, national oppression has become part and parcel of the bourgeois class policy pursued by the ruling clique".

The values, originality, traditions and the contribution of the other peoples in various material-spiritual fields over centuries, are now ignored in the Soviet Union, they are denigrated and discriminated on the material plane and the political-moral one as well. They go so far to cynically claim that the "development of nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union at the present stage cannot be presented and understood without bringing to the fore the growing role of the Russian lanaguage as a language in the relations among the nations". Such statements, typical of the Nazis, insulting for the non-Russian peoples, deny to them the creative force, the national vitality, want to implant in them the feeling of a slave.

The article stresses further on that in order to reach their criminal objectives and to stamp out every resistance the new Moscow tsars put the label of nationalism to everything and everyone who is in contradiction with and resists to their bourgeois, social fascist policy on the national field. Behind the slogans for "constant struggle against nationalism", they are trying to hide the constant struggle against the patriotic spirit and stand of various peoples, of the working masses, the attempts to liquidate every national trace and feature, for the Russification of the Soviet peoples.

But as V.I. Lenin has stressed, only "reactionary nationalism of Black Hundreds tries to ensure privileges to a nation punishing all the other nations to be in a state of dependence, inequality or even without any kind of rights". Precisely this policy of reactionary nationalism of the Black Hundreds has been raised to a state official line by the new Russian tzars in the Soviet Union.

The merciless exposure of the savage national oppression exerted in the social-fascist and social-imperialist Soviet Union, stresses the newspaper, is of first rate importance not only for the Soviet peoples, but also for the other freedom-loving peoples.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT writes: Practicing the policy of Great Russian chauvinism and of national oppression in the Soviet Union, the Soviet social imperialists can never be and neither are they supporters of the liberation struggle of the peoples. Social fascism on the national plane suits the social-imperialist policy on the international plane which the Soviet revisionists pursue to suppress the other peoples wherever they expand their neocolonialist and hegemonic ambitions. No demagogy can hide this incontestable truth.

ATA CRITICIZES KOSYGIN'S VISIT TO INDIA

AU121542 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

["Kosygin's Visit to India Serves the Further Consolidation of the Hegemonic Positions of Soviet Social Imperialists"]

[Text] Tirana, March 12, ATA--The Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin is on an "official visit to India, where he has met with top officials of the Delhi regime. The Soviet revisionist press is raising a hue and cry about this visit, trying to conceal its true aims.

The visit of this top official of Soviet social imperialism has definite political aims. It is done at a time when the aggravation of the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, for domination and spheres of influence has assumed new proportions, when social-imperialist China has launched an armed barbarous aggression against Vietnam in pursuit of its hegemonic plans in the area of Southeastern Asia and Asia in general. The Soviet social imperialists have great political, economic and military interests in the Indian subcontinent.

The fresh visit of the top Kremlin emissary in India is linked with the attempts the Soviet social imperialists are making to penetrate even more deeply in this country, to consolidate their hegemonic presence, to ensure priviliged military positions in the Indian coast, etc.

PRC ATTACKED FOR HELPING 'FASCIST' LATIN AMERICAN REGIMES

AU121544 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

["The Chinese Revisionists Extend Collaboration with the Fascist Regimes of Latin America"]

[Text] Tirana, March 12, ATA--Pursuing the reactionary course of their foreign policy and in the context of strengthening their relations with American imperialism and the most reactionary fascist regimes, the Chinese revisionists are intensifying still more their collaboration with the fascist regimes and juntas of Latin America in all fields, in their attempt to assist these reactionary cliques to come out of the profound political and socioeconomic crisis they are in.

In this context is included also the present visit of the vice minister of the Chinese oil industry, Zhang Wenbin, to Brazil, where he envisages to sign contracts with the Braspetro company, an affiliate of the Petrobras Brazilian oil company, in order to intensify the exploitation and production of crude oil in China. As well as this, two groups of Chinese experts of electric and nuclear energy are now in Brazil to discuss on the Sino-Brazilian collaboration in these fields.

At the same time, the Chinese social imperialists maintain friendship with the rabid and sanguinary fascist, Pinochet. The news agencies report that since the coup d'etat in Chile in 1973, the Beijing revisionist chieftains have granted to this fascist regime an all-round aid, in the context of which is included also its supply with arms and military equipment. Certainly, these armaments do not have the aim of "defending national independence," as the chauvinist and racist circles of Beijing try to present it, but on the contrary to suppress with fire and sword the revolutionary movement of the working class of that country and any protest movement directed against the regime in power and American imperialism. This "solidarity" and this "solicitude," this close collaboration and this close friendship of the Chinese social-imperialist chieftains with the fascist regime of Santiago are clearly evident also in the economic field. The Chinese social imperialists have granted to the fascist junta of Pinochet loans to the tune of over 200 million dollars. On the other hand, the news agencies point out that in the six years following the fascist coup d'etat in Chile, the trade exchanges between Beijing and Santiago have increased more than threefold and that now China holds third place in the import of Chilean copper. Soon after the signing of a three-year agreement for the supply of China with 105,000 tons of Chilean copper, last November the Chinese revisionists signed another contract to purchase in Chile 120,000 tons of nitrates and other chemicals.

As well as this, in the conditions when the flames of the people's war against the dictatorial regime of Somoza in Nicaragua are assuming ever larger proportions, the Chinese social imperialists are helping this sanguinary regime to come out of the difficult situation it is in. In this context is included the agreement signed last year between the Beijing social imperialists and the fascists of Managua, according to which China bought 40 percent of the amount of cotton that country exports, becoming the chief buyer of that product from Nicaragua.

TIRANA RADIO NOTES DEMONSTRATIONS BY IRANIAN WOMEN

AU122113 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] In the past few days Iranian women and girls have been engaged in widespread activity demanding freedom, democracy and equality with men in the political, economic and social field. Last Friday over 23,000 women seized the courtyard of the Ministry of Justice in Tehran. They were holding placards and coined slogans demanding democratic rights for Iranian women. One of their demands was also the call for the abolition of the compulsory wearing of the traditional dress and veil which they described as remnants of the Middle Ages. Following the trail of these actions, last Saturday thousands of women stopped work and staged a large protest demonstration in Tehran in support of their legitimate rights.

This activity by Iranian women is clear evidence of their persistence in achieving their aspirations for which they fought and shed their blood in clashes with the savage forces of the shah's hated regime. They demand their democratic rights, their liberation from the prison of the home and the veil. They demand affirmation of their full personality in society.

MLADENOV RECEIVES JAPANESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU121546 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 12 March Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Masuo Takashima, Japan's deputy minister of foreign affairs. Akira Yamato, Japanese ambassador to Bulgaria, participated in the meeting.

BTA REPORTS VISIT OF FRENCH CP DELEGATION TO SOFIA

LD121636 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA)--A delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Mr Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and chief of the Foreign Policy Department at the CC of the French Communist Party, visited Bulgaria on March 11 and 12 at the invitation of the BCP CC.

The delegation of the French Communist Party was received by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC.

During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, topical international issues and such concerning the international communist and workers' movement were discussed. The two delegations agreed to take measures for stepping up the actions and efforts to curb the arms race, to ease the tension in the world and to safeguard peace. The two party delegations made each other familiar with the solidarity actions in support for the peoples of Vietnam in their struggle against the Chinese aggression.

Information was also exchanged about the work of communists in the two countries and the favourable development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party was reaffirmed. The further promotion of contacts and cooperation between the two parties, too, was discussed and a 1979 cooperation plan was adopted.

In the afternoon the delegation of the French Communist Party, led by Mr Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo of the CC of the French Communist Party, left the country.

At the airport of Sofia the guests were seen off by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC, Mr Khristov Maleev, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department with the CC of the BCP and other Central Committee officials.

DIMITROV ORDER AWARDED TO USSR'S KIRILLIN 12 MARCH

AU121719 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, was received by Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, in Moscow today. Ambassador Zhulev presented to him a personal message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most sincerely congratulates Vladimir Kirillin on the occasion of the award of the Georgi Dimitrov Order, a well-deserved recognition for his contribution to the development of Bulgarian socialist science and to scientific-technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Vladimir Kirillin expressed his most cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally for these fraternal congratulations.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT AT END OF MARCH

AU122045 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA)--The minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria at the end of March at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister.

TODOROV SPEAKS AT KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE IN RUSE

AU092036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The 20th accountability-election conference of the Ruse Okrug Komsomol organization closed in Ruse today.

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered an extensive speech to the delegates and guests who attended the conference.

Comrade Todorov dwelt in detail upon the important and topical tasks facing the Bulgarian youths and Komsomol members set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade Stanko Todorov also dealt with certain problems connected with asserting the socialist way of life, the introduction of the new economic mechanism and the tasks stemming from these issues which also face our youths and our entire society.

BRIEFS

MINISTER VISITS BRITAIN--London, March 9 (BTA correspondent)--The three-day official visit of the Bulgarian minister of engineering [as received], Mr Toncho Chakurov, ended here today. He had useful talks with the minister of commerce of Great Britain, Mr John Smith, and with the state minister for industry, Mr Allen Williams, on the development of the economic, industrial and trade relations between the two countries. In London, Sheffield and Peterborough Minister Chakurov visited the British Steel corporation and the Nettlefolds Contractors, Smith Industries Ltd and Perkins engineering companies. At the meetings with the heads of these companies concrete problems of bilateral cooperation with Bulgarian economic organizations have been discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU]

DOYNOV RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN--Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the visiting chairman of the board of the Pepsico Corporation, Donald Campbell. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU]

LILOV ATTENDS IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE--A conference of the party, social, economic and state aktiv of Sofia Okrug has been held in the capital. It dealt with the problems and tasks of the ideological front. The conference was chaired by Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug party committee. Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, read a report on the ideological work accomplished since the ideological conference held last year. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU]

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 12 MARCH

LD121520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Austrian Republic, arrived today for an official visit to the CSSR at the invitation of CSSR President Gustav Husak. The Austrian president, whose special aircraft landed in Prague shortly before 1130, is accompanied by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr; Commerce, Trade and Industry Minister Josef Staribacher and other officials. The distinguished guest was welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other top CCSR party and state representatives: CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Korcak, Czech premier; and other officials.

After being welcomed to Czechoslovakia the Austrian president received the report of the commander of the guard of honor from the Prague garrison and revieved the guard together with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. Then the highest representatives of the two countries left for Prague Castle where a friendly meeting between them took place.

The Czechoslovak side was represented at the meeting by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, the ambassador to Austria Milan Kadnar, ard others. The Austrian side at the talks included Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, minister of trade and industry, Josef Staribacher, the ambassador to Czechoslovakia Hans Pasch and others. The highest Czechoslovak and Austrian representatives agreed in their talks that relations between the two countries have developed steadily in recent years, that they showed an upward trend, and were assisting the process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference. Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger stated [word indistinct] interest in the further expansion of good neighborly relations, especially in intensifying cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The talks also reviewed topical international political issues.

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD122300 Prague CTK in English 2135 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today gave a dinner in honour of Austrian president Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and his wife.

Guests included Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Communist Party Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and Czech Premier Josef Korcak, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other Czechoslovak representatives, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, Trade and Industry Minister Josef Staribacher and other officials. Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger proposed toasts.

BILAK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA, AFGHANISTAN

LD131132 Prague CTK in English 0935 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, headed by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, left here for India today at the invitation of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

The delegation will also visit the Afghan Democratic Republic, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH GDR'S FISCHER

LD091750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had talks in Berlin with Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda. They discussed topical questions pertaining to further securing peace and detente. The two representatives devoted great attention to the coordination of the foreign political activities of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

SVAZARM AIDS CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

AU081253 Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Mar 79 p 6 AU

["(VSV)"-signed report: "The Share of the Union for Cooperation With the Army (SVAZARM) in Civil Defense"]

[Text] Representatives of the SVAZARM Central Committee yesterday informed journalists about the organization's share in insuring the civil defense tasks, commemorated the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the club of reserve officers and candidate officers and also reviewed the development of cooperation with the Socialist Youth Union.

A total of 3,000 SVAZARM lecturers and more than 10,000 instructors they had trained in plants, institutions and schools instructed more than 2 million CSSR citizens in 1978. It is projected that this year and in the following years additional hundreds of thousands of citizens will be instructed in civil defense. The club of reserve officers and candidate officers, which will celebrate its 10th anniversary this April, is also sharing greatly in fulfilling civil defense tasks. The club's more than 20,000 members, incorporated in 600 individual clubs, are helping create practical conditions for making all our citizens well prepared.

SVAZARM also devotes great attention to the development of cooperation with youth. For example, paramilitary education is developing very well. In the future an even closer cooperation with the Pioneer detachments is envisaged. Last year the SVAZARM instructors organized up to 1,380 paramilitary exercises and more than 6,000 games on civil defense topics for the pupils in the summer youth camps. SVAZARM will also take part in the International Year of the Child. It will devote even greater effort to developing children's paramilitary hobby activites in their own organizations and to intensifying its assistance to the Socialist Yough Union Pioneer detachments and the socialist educational institutions. The primary aim will be to provide the children with opportunities for acquainting themselves in the most diversified forms with the organization's mission.

COLOTKA ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES MEETING IN KOMARNO

LD121352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A district conference of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives is taking place in Komarno today. Delegates to the conference, which is being attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier will assess results since the eighth congress of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives and discuss tasks to be carried out.

INDRA ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE IN MELNIK

LD110032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Cooperative farmers from 6 Czech and 10 Slovak districts met today at district conferences of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives with party and state representatives attending. They recalled the 30-year path of building socialist agriculture, evaluated the results of their work since the eighth state-wide congress of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives and the future directions of agricultural production.

At the farmers conference in the district of Melnik, Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke during a discussion. He thanked farmers from the district for their active share in the development of socialist agriculture. He went on to emphasize that supply and processing organizations, and services, too, have to assume joint responsibility for the development of agricultural production. He also spoke about reserves, which are influencing the development of agricultural production. One of the greatest discrepancies can be seen in the difference in the results achieved by agricultural enterprises working in comparable conditions. In these instances, management quality and work organization are decisive factors.

At the district conference of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives in Rimavska Sobota, Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, spoke about the existing development of agriculture and food production and about the tasks planned for the current year.

The participants in the district conference in Lucenec stated that this year's plan envisages a priority growth of crop production, which will partially resolve the disproportions existing between crop and livestock production.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET PROBLEMS--In the first 3 years of the current Sixth 5-Year Plan sugar beet production was fulfilled only 83 percent and sugar beet procurement was fulfilled only 81 percent in the CSSR. Instead of the planned 38.7 tons, the sugar beet/hectare yields averaged only 31.8 tons in the last 3 years. The per hectare sugar production is stagnating and the average sugar content is below the level achieved in 1961-65, when it amounted to 17.05 percent. A total of 17.62 million tons of sugar beets, 12.65 million tons in the Czech lands and 4.97 million tons in Slovakia, will have to be harvested in the CSSR in the remaining 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The sugar industry is to produce 2.08 million tons of refined sugar; 563,000 tons are to be exported. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Mar 79 p 1 AU]

MITTAG RECEIVES ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD122038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received in Leipzig today Dr Rinaldo Ossola, Italian foreign trade minister, for a talk on the state and prospects for cooperation between the two countries. During the talks both sides spoke of the readiness of their governments to develop economic and industrial-technological relations between the GDR and Italy in the years ahead, on the basis of the principles and provisions of the CSCE Final Act, as a real contribution to the process of detente. Both sides think the fifth meeting in Berlin in February 1979 of the joint GDR-Italian commission and the meetings between senior officials of both countries served that aim.

Guenter Mittag emphasized the great importance attached by the GDR Government to the first visit by an Italian minister to the GDR, which it sees as confirmation of the Italian Government's readiness to develop relations between both states in every way. The conversation took place in an open-minded atmosphere and was attended by Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Italian ambassador to the GDR, Norberto Behmann dell'Elmo.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK IN BERLIN

LD092104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and DPRK, and a working plan for the years 1979-1980, were signed in Berlin on Friday by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer and DPRK Ambassador Kim Kuk-hun.

These documents provide for the long-term development of relations in science, education, culture, art, health and other spheres.

'SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT' HANDED OVER TO ZAPU IN LUSAKA

LD091738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka--A GDR solidarity consignment consisting of foodstuffs, textiles and medical supplies donated by the GDR working people was handed over in Lusaka yesterday to the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU].

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES NATO-PRC 'TWO-FRONT' STRATEGY

LD122358 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] While in the FRG the witching hours of security policy commenced--I got this description from the Social Democratic VORWAERTS--and while the CDU ghosts are haunted by the alleged Soviet threat, NATO started its large military and political staff exercise, Wintex-Cimex. At the same time the war by the Chinese aggressor on Vietnamese territory continued to rage.

There is no doubt that this battleground is geographically far removed from the Wintex exercise room, but yet there is a connection. This was in part also confirmed by Frau Ursel Lorenzen, who in a sense came directly to the GDR from the Brussels situation center of the NATO International Secretariat. Frau Lorenzen, assistant for many years to the NATO operations director, who was responsible for the coordination of the operational work of the North Atlantic Council for crisis management plans, said about Wintex-Cimex that to begin with one takes conventional military measures which then escalate and are to lead to nuclear war. She added that if one experienced all this and knew that the planning assumed laying waste to the whole of the north German plain in an easterly direction, then one began to get very worried. Frau Lorenzen said this on day A plus 2--that is, 2 days after the start of Wintex, the staff exercise due to continue until 23 March, and which theoretically transforms the whole of Europe into a battlefield.

This aide to the NATO operations director also said that in the situation center she herself experienced how every single Chinese troop movement is closely followed, and how senior NATO officials hold the view that the Chinese aggression was not effective enough. What is behind such a combination of a war played in Europe and a war being waged in Southeast Asia?

The U.S. Gen Alexander Haig, the NATO supreme commander in Europe, apparently coined the phrase, and I quote: It would not be illogical to claim that China was the 16th member of NATO. Deng Xiaoping most certainly concurred with this logic in Beijing when he smilingly confirmed it to Western journalists. The NATO military would like to develop a two-front strategy against the states united with the Soviet Union. This was also stated quite openly in 1977 by the Bundeswehr general, Juergen Bennecke, for many years the supreme commander of NATO's central front, in EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE, and I quote: It is not difficult to imagine that China's relief effect can be increased even more if China is given Europe support in order to make it possible for the Chinese armed forces to obtain the long overdue arms, and thus to reduce the arms supremacy of the reds--by this he means the socialist states. If China accepts such a support then a classic two-front strategy would be created.

Beijing in the meantime has accepted such support, as can be seen from the arms orders placed in a number of NATO countries. Beijing has also opened up the military exchange of experiences. Thus, the former Bundeswehr Generals Graf Kielmannsegg, Trettner and Admiral Posner visited China, led by the CDU military expert Woerner, together with more Bundeswehr officers and generals.

Gen Shen Shaoxing came in the opposite direction with a military delegation, and they were followed by many observers from Beijing for the NATO maneuvers in the FRG. It was similar in Britain and France.

In connection with China's war of aggresssion against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, even Western commentators noted that during his recent U.S. vist Deng Xiaoping discussed the coming attack on the neighboring country with the U.S. President's security adviser Brzezinski and with Senator Jackson, notorious for his virulent anticommunism. How can one then be surprised if U.S. China expert Terrill divulged details of his stage plan according to which he imagines the war as follows:

China advances as far as Hanoi, or leaves its troops on Vietnamese territory for a long time, or both. The U.S. China expert then arrives at the conclusion that should Moscow intervene, then, and I quote: Carter will be forced to use U.S. military might.

You can see that many dangerous military war games are being played by the NATO strategists, war games affecting Europe, as is presently the case during the Wintex-Cimex, and war games in Asia. Both are bracketed together by the two-front strategy against the socialist states so ardently desired by the NATO experts.

But just as the events in Southeast Asia did not unfold according to Terrill's stage plan, so the armies of the Warsaw Pact states will most certainly not follow a Wintex stage plan.

Yet such games and staff exercises as held regularly by NATO remain dangerous experiments threatening the security of our continent, especially if the North Atlantic generals continue to pursue a classic two-front strategy.

BILATERAL CONTRACTS SIGNED AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD121748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Among contracts signed at the Leipzig trade fair today was one between the GDR metallurgical trade enterprise and the Soviet foreign trade association Raznoimport for delivery to the GDR in 1979 of over 90,000 tons of nonferrous metals, including aluminum, lead, zinc and magnesium.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Elektrotechnik and the Soviet Mashinoimport signed a contract for the export to the USSR by the GDR of switchgear cubicles for energy supply plants worth a total of R16 million.

Within the framework of a long-term agreement, the combine Textima Karl-Marx-Stadt will supply the Soviet Union in 1980 with an express cleaning plant worth R3 million and with textile machinery worth over R20 million.

A contract was signed between the Fruchtimpex foreign trade enterprise and the Hungarian enterprise Hungarofruct for the import of fruits and vegetables from Hungary worth R9 million.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Industrieanlagen-Import and the Austrian Andritz Maschinenfabrik AG have asigned a contract for the import of a four-high rolling stand, and the GDR metallurgical trade enterprise has contracted to export metal products to Austria. Industrieanlagen-Import of the GDR has also signed a contract with the Austria firm Voest-Alpine Montan AG for the erection of a plant for a lime ammonium nitrate granulator, which is to come into operation in 1981 and will have a daily production capacity of 1,800 tons of lime ammonium nitrate.

DIVERSIONIST ACTIVITIES BLAMED FOR JUNEVILE DELINQUENCY

OW120955 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 7 Mar 79 OW

[Excerpts from Udo Krause interview with Chief Judge Joachim Schlegel, Presidium member of the GDR Supreme Court--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr chief judge, what is involved when judges, legal experts, deal with the problems of youth? Does this just involve the often cited black sheep or some irksome observations of older people at one time or another? To what extent do these observations characterize the moral situation of this generation?

[Answer] What matters is not at all a very narrow approach based solely on the violation of laws by young people. The nearly 30-year history of our republic makes it clear that the young generation of our country has actively contributed in shaping the socialist system. Naturally the ability to recall one's own youth varies, so the adults will not always measure the deportment of young people with the same yardstick they might have used for their own deportment. While I do not want to justify recklessness or egoism, I must say that the deportment of young people, their wish to engage in activities and to forge ahead, often expresses itself in forms different from the aware and sensible deportment of adults.

[Question] Well, we should be reasonable enough to understand that young people dress differently and like other music than we did in our own youth. This is not, or must not necessarily be, connected with moral misdemeanor.

[Answer] And this does not primarily have any influence on violations of law by young people of our republic, as we know them.

[Question] How is the situation now, Mr chief judge? Do we have greater problems now with young people with regard to crimes, offenses, hooliganism? Have these problems increased?

[Answer] The full assembly of the Supreme Court did not discuss the administration of justice in juvenile delinquency for this reason. It is standard procedure that certain fields of the administration of justice are assessed. This is intended to enhance the quality of the administration of justice and ultimately serves the enhancement of legal safety. It would be wrong to say, furthermore, that we have more problems with youth now than we had before. There are some circumstances, of course, which dissatisfy us; this also applies to the deportment of young people. Notwithstanding all gratifying developments we do not ignore the fact that there is a small group of young people who, above all under the influence of ideological diversion by the adversary, commit criminal acts and acts impairing social life, such as hooliganism, aggressiveness toward fellow citizens, disturbance of meetings, or disregard for public order and state authority, and so forth. The experiences gathered by the administration of justice and the security organs, but also personal experiences, show that we can cope with these phenomena quickly if we react to such acts immediately and unmistakably and if we include the public in these efforts. What I have in mind is the learning and working collectives, but also the young people themselves, for we can state that the number of young people actively advocating law and order is increasing.

[Question] Quite a few older people hold the widespread view that all we need to do is take harsher action, punish harder, arrest more quickly, impose longer detention. They even advance ideas which are absurd for a socialist society, namely, the reintroduction of physical punishment. After all, we are not living on the Isle of Man.

[Answer] The plenary meeting adopted a clear and unequivocal position on this. This position is that the practice of criminal proceedings has fundamentally proved its worth. There is no call for punishing violations of law by young people any harder. What matters, however, is to differentiate better the measures to be imposed, and to individualize these measures. It is also necessary to make full use of the legal possibilities and, above all, the social options, particularly when punishment without detention is imposed on the juvenile delinquent as a corrective measure.

[Question] I may revert to the application of punishment without detention later. Let me ask you first about the practice of differentiated punishment: Surely this includes rigorous action where this is inevitable?

[Answer] That is right. The courts support the justified demands of citizens to act firmly against violations--even of younger people--characterized by aggressiveness, brutality, and violence. There is no leeway for this kind of action. Such action must be punished immediately. A young person must be made to feel it, if he violates in such a gross way our law and order and the rights and interests of the citizens and society.

[Question] Let us get back to punishment without detention which is routinely applied in most cases. Reservations exist here too. Some people maintain that such measures do not exert immediate pressure and fail to produce sufficient deterrence. This is said just to encourage young people and other criminals. The final effect is decisive. The effect of measures taken according to the criminal code will be demonstrated by whether people who have been called to account once will again violate the law. What can be said in this respect?

[Answer] Suspended sentences mostly have been passed against young people but also against adults. We are of the opinion that basically nothing must be changed about this practice of punishment. Most of the young people commit minor violations, and very few of our young people get in conflict with our law at all, not even 2 percent of all young people. Most of these people are disciplined with the help of educational measures, and only a few of them are called to account by the courts. This method has stood its test. Of course much activity of youth organizations, guardians, and other engaged citizens is behind all this. They have gained great merits regarding the education of young people, they sacrificed much of their free time to demonstrate to the young people the correct way of life and to help them overcome their individual conflicts.

[Question] I believe that this is a most important aspect. I think that suspended sentences which have been passed by courts eventually are not just purely juridical terms. Creating a probation situation would be asking too much of judges and lay assessors.

[Answer] That is correct. I would like to demonstrate it with the help of an example: According to our law, a young person can be committed, while on probation, to continue and complete his time as an apprentice or his school education. Of course the court cannot bring any influence to bear on this process. Other people are responsible for this sphere of the young person's life, such as teachers, educators or instructors. Without their assistance the request of the courts to conclude training or education could not be implemented. Imagine: Such an opportunity to form the future lives of young people would be impossible in other countries, in capitalist countries, where it is not even possible to establish vocational training for masses of young people, permitting them to obtain the necessary groundwork for their future lives.

[Question] The effect of social youth education, including the measures decided by the courts, is demonstrated by the fact that young people who have been rather wild and who even committed criminal acts, in their early twenties mostly are leading orderly lives in society. Only very vew of them commit criminal acts beyond the times of their youthful activities. If we compare that with the criminality and the age of the people in developed Western countries, in imperialist industrial countries such as the FRG--it is not farfetched to make comparisons here because the starting situation was similar to ours--the situation looks quite different. Statistics show that criminality is a phenomenon accompanying a constantly growing number of people throughout their entire lives. The number of people who have been uprooted, who have become tramps, bums, permanent dope addicts, heavy alcoholics, professional criminals, this number is always increasing. Expert observers and criminologists of the FRG and other imperialist countries are observing it with increasing concern.

[Answer] I want to comment briefly once more on the problem you outlined. According to a report of the International Labor Organization, in 1978 some 7 million young people under 25 have been jobless in developed capitalist states. In 1976 160,000 criminals were younger than 18. Assessments in this country indicate that this number is increasing. Some 21,400 of the legally convicted were not even 16 years old. In the FRG you have 240,000 registered drug addicts under age 25; the number of unregistered children and young people addicted to drugs is much higher. I think this characterizes the situation in capitalist countries also with regard to the security of the people and the economic and social basis for the development of criminality. This would be impossible and unimaginable under socialist conditions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR'S VISIT TO USSR

Return From Moscow

AU121804 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[MTI report: "Janos Kadar Has Returned Home"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, returned home to Budapest on Thursday [8 March]. To welcome him, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo; Sandor Borbely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Central Committee; Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee; Andras Benkei, minister of the interior; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; and Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs; as well as Janos Berecz, head of a department of the Central Committee, appeared at the Eastern Railway Terminal. Also Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Hungary, was present.

NEPSZAVA Article

AU130945 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Peter Barabas article: "The Moscow Meeting"]

[Text] The talks between Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow took place in a tense international situation. Therefore, particular attention was given to the position they adopted and publicized. According to expectations, the leaders of the two fraternal parties broached not only aspects of cooperation between our countries, but topical issues of world politics as well. The spirit of the talks was such as to convince public opinion of the steadfastness and determination of socialist foreign policy and it was a consistent continuation of the line that has been pursued. Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev have reaffirmed the unchanged endeavor of the socialist community to improve the world political atmosphere.

Now that Chinese aggression has evoked the danger of an extensive international conflict, adopting an unequivocal position in favor of the process of detente is of great significance. The Moscow meeting has left no doubt that, faithful to the latest Warsaw Pact declaration, the two countries, in the future, as before, will be prepared to make any effort toward an intensification of detente and toward disarmament. While Beijing, with its adventurous policy, wanted only to teach a lesson to a socialist country--and it has meanwhile provoked all of them--at the Moscow negotiating table, the two countries' leaders, keeping the interests of mankind as a whole in mind, sober-mindedly adopted a position in favor of implementing initiatives that serve universal peace. Beijing was still bent on destroying Vietnamese homes when the agreement of the participants in the European security and cooperation conference was once more urged at the Soviet capital: No country should be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against another and new measures strengthening trust should be adopted. The negotiating sides did not do all this on a pacifist basis, disregarding the brutal facts of the Chinese aggression. While they disavowed the Beijing provocation which constitutes a threat involving serious complications, at the same time, they proved that they regard supporting the Vietnamese people as a joint task of all forces struggling for peace, liberty and justice. The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic are doing their share to accomplish this task.

"On the basis of recent events, we, together with Comrade Kadar, have come to the clear conclusion that the cohesion of the socialist community must be further strengthened," said the CPSU general secretary at a dinner held at the Kremlin. "Acting in cohesion, we have achieved detente. If we continue acting in this manner, we will be able to oppose any attempt to revert the world to the cold war, or something that is even worse."

As far as the two countries are concerned, they have proven, among other things, through the present meeting that they are willing to act cohesively. Although Janos Kadar's visit was brief, as Leonid Brezhnev characterized it, it was substantive and fruitful nevertheless--a visit at which joint ideas were established on many vital issues.

In his toast Leonid Brazhnev said: "The socialist community is not protected by a wall from the economic position of the capitalist world and its price fluctuations, from inflation and the sharp struggle of competition." Socialist economic integration is the true path to an upswing of our countries' people's economies and an improvement of the people's welfare.

The negotiating partners proceeded from this viewpoint in reviewing aspects of the development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and defining important new directions for economic cooperation. They expressed the conviction that a continued intensification of the process of cooperation and specialization in production and the implementation of long term special programs of cooperation in CEMA provide a firm foundation for a further economic upswing of our country and the Soviet Union and an enhancement of the economic capacity of the entire socialist community.

Accentuating the significance of the talks, Janos Kadar stressed that views of the two sides are completely identical and that both sides share a joint position on issues of social life and international politics. The meeting has imparted a new impetus to our relations in all areas of life.

The exchange of views between the Hungarian and Soviet parties' leaders is renewed proof that a constant strengthening of internationalist, fraternal solidarity, multifaceted development of the work of socialist construction, a consolidation of the strength and cohesion of the socialist community and an assumption of a world historical responsibility for preserving peace for mankind as a whole constitute a common task for the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries.

KADAR RECEIVES CARDINAL LEKAI FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD121930 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 12, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HWSP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, received in Parliament Building Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy.

At the meeting, conducted in a cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on foreign and internal political issues of interest also for people of different world outlook. Present at the meeting was Under-Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs.

FRENCH CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD121156 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI)--French Culture and Information Minister Jean-Philippe Lecat, who was on a visit to Hungary at the head of a delegation invited by Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Polzsgay, left Budapest on Sunday. During his stay in Hungary, the French minister was received by Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Lecat conducted talks with Imre Pozsgay. The two ministers briefed each other about their countries' cultural life and exchanged views about expanding cultural ties between Hungary and France. The French minister also called on Richard Nagy, chairman of the Hungarian television.

Jean-Phillipe Lecat got acquainted with Hungary's cultural life and visited the Ferenc Liszt College of Music. He also studied music education in several institutions. The French minister and his delegation (?visited the) Zoltan Kodaly Music Training College in Kecskemet and cultural institutions in Svmaendre near the Hungarian capital.

VICE CHAIRMAN HUSZAR ARRIVES IN CUBA 11 MARCH

LD121152 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Havana: Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of the National Planning Office, arrived Sunday evening in Havana. Istvan Huszar and his suite were received at the airport by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, chairman of the Central Planning Commission of Cuba.

BUDAPEST TV REPORTS STATEMENT AT CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM

LD112344 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The peace-loving forces of the world have condemned the Chinese aggressors from the moment they launched their attack. The World Peace Council held a conference on Vietnam in Helsinki this week, which was attended by representatives from 132 countries.

The solidarity of our country was conveyed by Janos Peter, the leader of our delegation and deputy president of the National Assembly. He emphasized that we must feel sorry not only for the Vietnamese people but also for the Chinese people, who are also the victims of the world-power designs by the Chinese leadership.

At the end of his speech, Janos Peter conveyed a message from Janos Kadar in which the first secretary of the MSZMP said that the Hungarian people are in solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam and support its just struggle. We are convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people, who enjoy the sympathy of the peoples of the socialist countries and of all peace-loving peoples, as well as their solidarity and support, will overcome the Chinese aggressors and defend the independence and sovereignty of their homeland.

PAP REPORTS GIEREK'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD121842 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 12 March, PAP--The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Edward Gierek, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the Moscow Airport, decorated with Polish and Soviet colours, Edward Gierek was welcomed by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. Rusakov and other officials. Also present was Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish reports at 1800 GMT on 12 March that "at Okecie Airport in Warsaw Edward Gierek was seen off by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the PZPR, led by the Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Soviet Ambassador Boris Ariston was also present."]

KURIER POLSKI FORESEES CONFLICT ON PRC-LAO BORDER

LD121920 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 March, PAP--"Reports on the end of Chinese military operations on Vietnamese territory can't be fully confirmed," writes the evening daily KURIER POLSKI. "There is a possibility of a new conflict, this time on the Laotian-Chinese border, where the divisions of the Meo and Thai minorities have been increasingly active lately, having been earlier prepared by China."

"These are symptoms of the will to multiply sources of tension, and of leading to fresh fighting in the peninsula, aiming at a maximum of political destabilization in that region of Southeast Asia. Having failed in Vietnam, China is out to create large-scale subversion."

"Many of the world's capitals are far from approving the political and military movement of the Chinese People's Republic. In fact, it's hard to pay any attention to China's words of peace and friendship towards other nations when they are not matched by the deeds."

PAP REPORTS POPE'S LETTER OF THANKS TO JABLONSKI

LD121855 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 March, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski has received a letter from Pope John Paul II in which the pope expresses thanks to the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic for a positive attitude towards his visit to Poland and points to important contents the visit is to serve. The letter reads:

"Conveying herewith cordial thanks for the letter of March [figure indistinct] of this year I simultaneously wish to express joy over my being able to stay from June 2 to 10 in Poland, my motherland. I am glad to be able to perform at that time a vital service stemming from my pastoral duties in the church.

"I convey to you, Mr President, thanks to the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic for a positive attitude towards my visit to Poland as is evidenced by your very kindly letter.

"Motives of peace, coexistence and cooperation among nations and political systems are particularly dear to me: I regard them as essential for the mission of Christ's church, and in the respect for man, which you, Mr president, have kindly mentioned in your letter, I see the key to the realization of those great tasks that are facing entire humanity.

"Poland, which after the experience of the horrible World War Two, especially needs this peace, attaches great importance to these universal tasks.

"I want my visit to the motherland to express this as well. I want the visit to consolidate internal unity among my beloved countrymen and to strengthen the awareness of the position of the Polish nation among the great family of nations of contemporary world.

"Finally, I trust that the visit would serve the further development of church-state relations which remain a matter of great importance in Poland.

"Thanking once again for your precious letter, Mr president, and hoping to be able to meet you during my stay in Poland, I remain respectfully yours."

JAROSZEWICZ SENDS VATICAN CONDOLENCES ON CARDINAL'S DEATH

LD102112 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 March, PAP--In connection with the death of Secretary of State Cardinal Jean Villot, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message of condolence to the Secretariat of State of the Apostolic City.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CARRIES ARTICLE ON LUNS' NAZI PAST

LD091938 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 March, PAP--Andrzej Gass, a Polish journalist who has published many articles on the Menten affair, this time writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY about the recently revealed facts concerning the Nazi past of Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary general. Gass presents an investigation into the affair carried out by Dutch media which have come across a Hing (Luns' name at the membership list of Holland's Nazi party NSB) while searching for further materials connected with the case of Menten. Luns, when he finally agreed to comment on the question, gave explanations which were in conflict with his previous statements. All this, says Gass, makes the Dutch papers give negative marks on the personality and morality of the NATO secretary general.

GIEREK CONGRATULATES PEASANT PARTY OFFICIAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD082304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Jozef Ozga-Michalski celebrated his 60th birthday today. He is vice president of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, a member of the Council of State, a writer and a journalist. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent a letter of congratulations to him to mark the occasion.

A meeting of members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party took place today, at which committee President Stanislaw Gucwa extended best wishes and congratulations to the birthday celebrant. [titles and internal organization of United Peasant Party as heard]

DOCUMENTS ON GISCARD D'ESTAING VISIT PUBLISHED

Joint Communique

AU121826 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Joint communique on 8-10 March official visit to Romania by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing issued on 10 March 1979]

[Text] Between 8 and 10 March 1979 Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing, paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

During their stay in Romania, the president of the French Republic and the delegation accompanying him visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and Prahova County. The guests were received everywhere with warmth and hospitality, as an expression of feelings of regard and friendship nurtured by the Romanian people for the French people.

The two presidents had talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The talks were attended, for the Romanian side, by: Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of the machinebuilding industry; Dumitru Bejan, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Nicolae Constantin, minister secretary of state at the presidency of the republic and chief of the group of advisers of the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, director of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser of the president of the republic; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Corneliu Manescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Paris.

For the French side by: Jean-Francois Poncet, minister of foreign affairs; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade; Jacques Legendre, secretary of state at the Ministry of Labor and Participation in Charge of Professional Training; Jean-Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry; Jacques Wahl, secretary general at the presidency; Pierre Cerles, France's ambassador to Bucharest; Pierre Hunt, spokesman at the presidency of the republic.

Following their talks, the two presidents-inspired by the desire to strengthen and deepen traditional friendly relations between the two peoples and to contribute to establishing cooperation, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world--signed a joint declaration.

Inspired by the desire to give new impetus to the Romanian-French relations, in keeping with the aspirations of the two peoples and the feelings of traditional friendship binding them together, the presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the French Republic examined ways and means to expand and deepen cooperation between Romania and France.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that this cooperation has recorded an important development in the past 10 years and stressed the decisive role played in this respect by General de Gualle's visit to Romania in 1968 and by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to France in 1970.

In the spirit of the Romanian-French delegation of 18 May 1968 and of 15 June 1970, the meetings between the prime ministers and other members of the two governments have become an important element of relations between the two countries and have contributed to deepening bilateral cooperation.

The two presidents pointed with satisfaction to the development of economic relations between the two countries, particularly to cooperation in industry and technology. They stressed the important role of long-term economic cooperation for deepening Romanian-French relations. In connection with this issue they where cooperation has already reached an advanced level: The automobile industry, aeronautics, chemistry, electronics, data processing and machinebuilding. The contracts and agreements concluded during the visit, particularly in the field of the automobile industry and data processing, will facilitate new progress within the framework of this cooperation.

During the visit the sides signed protocols on cooperation in audio-visual technology, aeronautics, electronics and data processing, the automobile industry as well as a protocol on economic cooperation.

The two sides agreed to facilitate joint cooperation ventures in these fields, as well as in other fields currently offering good prospects, such as the peaceful use of nuclear energy, energetics, iron and steel, telecommunications, mining equipment, the food industry and so forth.

The two sides asserted their determination to implement, as soon as possible, the framework agreements they have concluded and to finalize negotiations underway in various fields.

Stressing the role of the joint governmental commission for economic cooperation in developing economic relations, the two sides reiterated their determination to make use of all opportunities offered by the institutional framework and particularly by the long-term agreement on economic and industrial cooperation and by the convention on encouraging, protecting and mutually guaranteeing investments.

In the same spirit, the two sides agreed to promote new forms of cooperation, particularly by setting up joint production and marketing societies. This cooperation can be expanded on third markets.

The two sides stressed the importance of credits for financing the development of long-term cooperation. They agreed to encourage cooperation in the banking and credit fields.

The two sides pointed out the positive evolution of trade exchanges and reiterated their determination to attain and if possible to exceed the target of doubling exchanges in 1980 compared with 1975 on most equitable bases. For this purpose, the sides will facilitate the development of cooperation between enterprises of the two countries, the exchange of economic information, meetings between experts and the participation in fairs and exhibitions.

The two sides stressed the importance they attach to developing cultural, scientific and technological relations between Romania and France. In this respect they stressed the the importance of attaining the provisions of the 1965 cultural agreement and of the program of exchanges for the 1978-80 period. The sides expressed their determination to intensify efforts in order to increase the volume and equality of these exchanges and in order to deepen and expand the mutual acquaintance with the material and intellectual assets and with the languages of the two peoples.

Each side will continue to examine, in a spirit of good will, the humanitarian issues, including in the field of family reunifications and marriages, by taking into consideration each person's right to a secure and dignified life.

The two presidents made a detailed analysis of the international situation. The talks have revealed a broad convergence or closeness of the viewpoints of the two countries on many issues.

The two sides noted that progress has been made in recent years toward improving international relations. At the same time they noted the existence of certain serious problems and certain hotbeds of tension or conflict, which persist or have emerged in the world.

Stressing the need to strictly observe the principles contained in the UN Charter and in the CSCE Final Act, the two sides reiterated that all states must act to resolve their differences through negotiations. They also stressed their common determination to act for a just and peaceful resolution of the great problems facing mankind today.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the situation in Europe, particularly to the prospects opened up by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In view of the results of the 1978 Belgrade meeting of representatives of the 35 CSCE member states, the two sides speak out for intensified efforts by all states in order to implement all principles and provisions on the Final Act and to attain the targets set by that conference. They deem it necessary for the Madrid meeting to record important progress in this respect, so that it marks an important stage in strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. Romania and France will closely cooperate to implement this target.

The two sides also pointed out the importance of meetings between experts, as envisaged by the Final Act for examining specific problems.

The two sides believe that the adoption of concrete measures for insuring trust and bringing about disarmament must be conceived as an indispensible element of the process off strengthening security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. They believe that the question of disarmament in Europe must be tackled in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, with the participation of all signatories. Along these lines the sides reiterate the importance of the declaration on the principles governing mutual relations between CSCE member states, particularly the significance of its provisions on the nonuse of force and the threat of force and on the peaceful settlement of differences.

The two sides also advocate the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe, with the participation of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act; the goal of the conference should be to increase trust and to limit and reduce armed forces and arms.

The two sides emphasized their interest in consolidating relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and other parts of the continent.

The two presidents expressed concern for the qualitative and quantitative intensification of the arms race and stressed the need to proceed, as soon as possible, to adopting concrete and efficient measures to put an end to the conventional and nuclear arms race and to attain disarmament under an appropriate international control. They spoke out resolutely for concluding agreements in this respect.

The two sides believe that the special meeting of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament has had certain positive results, to the extent that it has set up a more democratic institutional framework for discussing and settling disarmament issues and has recorded concrete proposals on various aspects connected with this major goal.

The sides reiterate the determination to do everything to insure the success of the proceedings of the disarmament committee so that it can contribute to speedily resolving the question of disarmament.

The two sides consider that disarmament should facilitate the transfer of new resources to development.

The two sides examined the situation in the Middle East. They highlighted the need to reach an overall solution of the conflict through negotiations between all interested sides, including the representatives of the Palestinian people. They stressed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that region must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and on insuring the independence, security and territorial integrity of all states in that region, including Israel.

The two sides also stressed the important role that the United Nations should play in defining and implementing an overall solution for this problems.

The two presidents carefully examined the situation in Africa. They reiterated their support for the principle of observing the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the African states. They stressed that the problems of this continent should be solved by the African states themselves, through direct negotiations, in a spirit of cooperation and excluding any foreign interference which could only lead to an aggravation of the tensions and could affect peace and detente.

Deeply concerned with the evolution of the situation in southern Africa, the two chiefs of state condemn the policy of racist discrimination and apartheid and speak out for observing the rights of the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples to self-determination and independence, in keeping with UN principles and resolutions.

The two sides believe that the establishment of a new just and equitable international economic order is an indispensible prerequisite for strengthening peace and security in the world. They stressed the importance they attach to the 1980 special session of the UN General Assembly on the new international economic order and to the need to adequately prepare this session.

The president of the French Republic expressed the conviction that their meeting and talks have contributed to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Romania and France and the cause of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The president of the French Republic invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to France. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Joint Declaration

AU121914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Mar 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Joint Romanian-French declaration following French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's official visit to Romania issued on 10 March 1979]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the French Republic,

Faithful to the traditional friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, based on profound language and cultural affinities and on common aspirations for progress;

Determined to deepen this friendship, to develop the cooperation between the two countries and to expand it to new fields;

Determined to unite their efforts to develop the process of detente and strengthen security and peace in Europe and throughout the world;

Stressing, in this respect, the primary importance of observing the independence and sovereignty of each state;

Convinced that the development of bilateral relations serves both the interests of Romania and France and the interests of the cause of peace;

Solemnly declare the following:

I

The two sides consider that the expansion of the political dialog between Romania and France is a target of particular importance.

They stress the particular role played by the application of the Romanian-French declarations of 18 May 1968 and 15 June 1970 for developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

They also stress the importance of contacts between the prime ministers and members of the two governments.

The two sides stress their interest in periodic meetings between their ministers of foreign affairs as well as in periodic consultations--or whenever such consultations are required--between the two ministries of foreign affairs on all problems of mutual interest.

In order to expand Romanian-French relations, the two sides will facilitate the development of links between the parliaments, municipalities and other institutes of the two countries.

The two sides express satisfaction with the development of economic relations between the two countries in recent years. They agreed to make the necessary efforts to rapidly develop these relations, in keeping with the opportunities offered by the economic and industrial potential of Romania and France.

The two sides reiterate the desire to attain, and if possible exceed, the target of doubling trade exchanges in 1980 compared with 1975, on more equitable bases. [paragraph continues]

In this respect, they stress the importance of continuous liberalizations, of actions facilitating the access of products as well as the importance of advantages granted to Romania by the European Economic Community in the field of general preferences.

The two sides reiterated the determination to continue to make efforts to expand and diversify economic cooperation, particularly in the field of industrial production and technology.

The two sides agreed to facilitate greater economic cooperation in fields where such cooperation already exists, such as in the automobile industry, aeronautics, data processing, machinebuilding and petrochemistry; they also agreed to extend this cooperation to new fields, such as the peaceful use of nuclear energy, telecommunications, electronics and so forth. They assert their common determination to insure that negotiations underway in these fields are finalized soon.

The two sides agreed to encourage new cooperation ventures in third markets and to facilitate in this respect exchanges of information between enterprises and other bodies of the two countries.

The sides also express the desire to insure cooperation between small and average enterprises of the two countries. For this purpose they established that the joint governmental commission for economic cooperation should adopt appropriate measures at its next session.

With the desire to strengthen traditional friendship between the two peoples through better and deeper mutual acquaintance with their cultures and current Romanian and French conditions, the two sides agreed to expand cultural, scientific and technological exchanges.

Along these lines they will encourage cultural events and exchanges of delegations. Particular attention will be devoted to periodically organizing artists, scientific and technical exhibitions, film festivals and translations from the Romanian and French literatures. They will facilitate meetings on subjects of mutual interest in the cultural and scientific-technical fields.

The sides will facilitate the teaching of the Romanian and French languages in schools, universities, in adult education and in scientific, technical and professional circles. The two sides believe that the development of exchanges in tourism and sports will also contribute to deepening friendship and mutual knowledge between the two peoples. In this respect they agreed to encourage these exchanges and to facilitate meetings between Romanian and French youth.

II

Romania and France consider that the strict observance by everyone of UN goals and principles and of the principles included in the CSCE Final Act is an indispensible prerequisite for maintaining peace, strengthening detente and insuring the progress of peoples.

They reiterate the determination to base their bilateral relations as well as their relations with all other states on the following principles:

--Sovereign equality, observance of rights inherent to sovereignty;
--Nonuse of force and the threat of force;
--The inviolability of borders;
--The territorial integrity of states;
--The peaceful settlement of differences;
--Noninterference in domestic affairs of other states;
--Respect for man's rights and basic freedoms;
--Equality regarding rights of peoples and the right of peoples to be their own masters;
--Cooperation between states;
--The fulfillment, in good faith, of obligations assumed in accordance with international law.

In the current international situation, Romania and France deems it necessary to particularly stress the following:

Respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and territorial integrity of all states are essential norms of international life, which concern all states equally. These norms imply the sovereign and unhampered right of each state to choose and follow its own political and socioeconomic road and to freely conduct its foreign affairs, including the right to conclude agreements with other states or international organizations, in accordance with its own desire.

All states must resolve their contentious problems through political means and negotiations, without resorting to the use of force or the threat of force. They must not intervene, under any pretext, in the domestic affairs of another state, regardless of the nature of their bilateral relations.

Each state must be able to directly participate on an equal footing in examining and resolving international problems that concern it.

Romania and France consider that detente cannot progress without establishing a free, open and direct dialog between all states on the basis of independence and equality. Detente excludes the policy of blocs of spheres of influence. It presupposes the taking into account of legitimate interests and viewpoints of all states as well as the observance of man's basic rights and freedoms.

III

Romania and France stress that the common historical destinies, civilizations and cultural values of European nations as well as the imperious requirement for peace demand that all these nations, regardless of their socioeconomic systems, draw closer to one another and base their relations on trust, solidarity and cooperation, while observing their personality, originality and diversity.

The two sides reiterate along these lines the historic significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They consider that the process initiated by this conference should be developed and expanded, outside any kind of bloc spirit, with the active and equal participation of each member state.

They stress the need for all member states to strictly observe and efficiently apply all principles and provisions of the Final Act. Assessing that this will make a decisive contribution to strengthening security, cooperation and detente, the sides speak out for dynamically implementing the Final Act through new efforts and appropriate measures.

Romania and France are determined to act by all means available to them to continue and deepen this process and to unite their efforts in this respect.

The two sides highlighted the importance they attach to the meetings of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at corresponding levels, in accordance with the Final Act.

The two sides assert that strengthening security in Europe is one of the key targets of their policy. In this respect, in accordance with the targets established by the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, the sides stress the need to adopt efficient measures to enhance trust, reduce the risks of a military confrontation and insure disarmament in Europe. Along these lines they speak out for convening a conference of all signatories of the Final Act devoted to disarmament in Europe, and they agree to take joint action for this purpose.

The two sides attach particular importance to developing broad cooperation between all European states in industry, science, technology, agriculture and environment in order to facilitate the economic development of all European countries. Likewise, they agreed on the need to intensify efforts to expand exchanges and visits in order to contribute to better mutual understanding between the continent's peoples and, through this, to their becoming closer to one another.

IV

The two sides express the common desire to act to exclude the use of force and the threat of force from interstate relations in accordance with the will of peoples to live in peace, understanding and cooperation. For this purpose they believe it necessary to take progressive action to halt the qualitative and quantitative conventional and nuclear arms race and to attain general and complete disarmament, under efficient international control, with the participation of all states and in the interest of all peoples.

Romania and France advocate the adoption of measures for substantially limiting and reducing arms, troops and military expenditures.

The two sides consider that the disarmament measures must be implemented in such a way as not to jeopardize the security which each nation should have in order to devote its forces to its socioeconomic development.

V

The two sides noted that certain progress has been made toward detente and that the aspirations of peoples for peace, security and development are strongly asserting themselves. They also point to the persistence of certain factors running counter to this trend: the unprecedented growth of military arsenals, the existence of conflicts and hotbeds of tension and the policy of force.

Taking into account the current threats in international life, the two sides assert the need for all states to act, under all circumstances and in all parts of the world, in accordance with the requirements of peace and detente. It is particularly necessary that states on all continents be able to develop free from outside interference and from the policy of spheres of influence. As a matter of fact, real peace and detente cannot be conceived under conditions when situations contrary to the right of peoples to independently decide their own destiny continue to exist and when the policy of racial discrimination persists.

Romania and France will act in favor of these goals and will pool their efforts to improve political relations and expand cooperation among all states.

VI

Noting the growing gap between industrial and developing countries, a gap which is an obstacle to world progress and can jeopardize security, the two sides express their common determination to contribute to establishing a new international economic order aimed at reducing this gap and establishing more just and equitable relations in international trade.

They believe that the new international economic order must be based on the full equality of all states, must lead to eliminating underdevelopment and must apply to all mankind. In this respect they stress the imperative need to grant greater and greater support to the efforts made by the developing countries to establish broader and more equitable relations between these countries and the developed countries in the interest of all states.

Convinced that the international community's support for development must be increased, the sides advocate the creation of a development fund, under UN auspices. This fund should be fed by voluntary contributions of the richest and most heavily armed states and through savings resulting from disarmament; it would come to the assistance of the most underpriviliedged developing countries.

Romania and France are also determined to make an active contribution to increasing the efforts for establishing a new world economic order.

VII

The two sides speak out for increasing the UN role and efficiency in solving international problems. Romania and France will unite their efforts at the United Nations and its specialized institutions to defend peace, strengthen the security of peoples, establish a new international economic order, attain disarmament and promote cooperation among all states.

The two sides stressed the decisive importance of high-level meetings for the progress of Romanian-French relations. They expressed the conviction that further meetings of this kind will greatly contribute to deepening bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in solving international problems and strengthening peace in the world.

VARIATIONS TO CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE LEADERS

To the speech titled "Ceausescu Addresses Industry, Transport, Agriculture Leaders," and subtitled "Ceausescu Speech," published in the Romania section of the 7 March East Europe DAILY REPORT, Bucharest SCINTEIA of 8 March supplies the following fills and variations:

Page H 2, fifth paragraph, line eight should read: ...modern, decisive branches. The entire electrical energy production of 1950 is currently achieved in only 12 days, the steel production in 17 days, the tractor production in 19 days, the cement production in 28 days, the textile production in 65 days, the footwear production in 40 days and the furniture production in about 2 days.

H 4, sixth paragraph, line six should read: ...a considerable part to the socioeconomic development fund.

H 5, fifth paragraph, line six, should read: ...about 100 billion lei. The structure of...

H 6, second paragraph, line three should read: ...tons of wheat, 4.3 million tons more...

Same page, seventh paragraph, line five should read: ...regardless of the multiple positions. No one can...

H 9, sixth paragraph, third line, should read: ...Mines and Petroleum must improve its...

H 10, third paragraph, line three should read: ...for this. I want to call...

H 11, fourth paragraph, line seven should read: ...the desire to rapidly and substantially improve our general activity. Otherwise...

H 16, first paragraph, line seven should read: ...self-denial and implies that general interests should be rated higher than personal ones.

BURTICA VISITS TURKEY, SYRIA, IRAQ, KUWAIT

AU121145 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, yesterday met in Baghdad with Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade. During the talks the sides examined new ways and means for expanding and deepening economic cooperation between the two countries, in the spirit of understandings reached during Romanian-Iraqi high-level meetings.

Comrade Cornel Burtica had another meeting yesterday, in Istanbul, with Tecman Köprululer, Turkish minister of commerce. The two sides discussed issues concerning the continuous development and diversification of relations between Romania and Turkey, in the spirit of under standings reached by the leaders of the two countries.

Stopover in Syria

AU122034 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived today in the Iraqi capital. On his way to Baghdad the Romanian foreign minister met in Damascus with 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs of Syria, with whom he had a friendly talk.

Talks in Kuwait

LD122208 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, AGERPRES, 12/3/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, now on an official visit to Kuwait, had talks with 'Abd al-Wahab Yusuf al-Nifisi, minister of trade and industry of Kuwait. Stress was laid on the occasion on the positive course of the Romanian-Kuwaiti commercial relations as well as on their possibilities to develop and diversify on multiple planes. The Romanian deputy prime minister also had an interview with Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah, minister of oil, when reference was made to matters of cooperation in petrochemistry and crude oil import.

POLITIKA CITES LOW SRV OIL RESERVES AS REASON FOR PRC ATTACK

AU121648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[D. Rancic report]

[Text] Peking, 7 March--The Vietnamese, who were to a great extent supplied with oil by the Chinese, were caught after their invasion of Kampuchea and on the eve of the Chinese offensive with a minimum of strategic fuel reserves and actually are in no condition to wage a war, reliable Chinese sources claim. This answer was given to the question--how do the Chinese interpret the fact that Vietnam has not launched the announced counter-offensive while Chinese troops are withdrawing?

It is not widely known that China was Vietnam's main oil supplier during the Vietnamese struggle against the Americans and that China provided over half of Vietnam's overall fuel consumption until the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, these sources stated. Algeria, Libya and Syria were also suppliers of Vietnam's oil while, contrary to what is most frequently thought abroad, the Soviet Union supplied the least oil of all.

Well informed Chinese personalities were unable to say how much oil China supplied to Vietnam in a year or at times of special demand, but they did say that "the taps were turned off" at the oil pipeline, the location and direction of which were not defined, after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

According to these explanations, the oil shortage is the main reason why the Vietnamese did not utilize a larger number of regular troops during the Chinese attack, but rather relied mainly on their border troops, fortified in bunkers, and militia guerrilla units.

The Chinese Leadership, It Is Claimed, Knew of the Vietnamese Weak Point

A review of the structure of Vietnam's imports last year, which were three times as large as its rapidly diminishing exports, shows that raw materials and oil comprised 52 percent of imported goods in 1978. The Chinese leadership knew about this Vietnamese weak point, which was an important factor in the strategic determination and consideration of the positive and negative consequences of military intervention in Vietnam, the Chinese sources explained.

China launched the intervention when it was convinced that the Vietnamese, even with tankers arriving from the Soviet Union or the Middle East, would need at least a month to set their paralyzed tanks in motion, the sources explained.

According to these Chinese explanations, it is assumed that a tanker needs at least a month to reach Saigon or Haiphong from the Black Sea, probably sailing around the Cape of Good Hope. At the same time it is suggested that the Soviet Far East ports are still frozen at this time of year, assuming that oil would be transported by the Trans-Siberian Railroad to a seaport.

These Chinese personalities, who are usually well informed, said that the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory began as early as 4 March, that is, 1 day earlier than the official announcement of the withdrawal, since it was believed that the army had achieved its military goals.

These sources estimated the casualties of the Vietnamese troops to be between 12,000 and 15,000 dead, wounded and taken prisoner. It is believed that there are several thousand prisoners of war. No information could be obtained on the Chinese casualties, but these casualties were said to be lower than those of the Vietnamese.

The Chinese Army has created a kind of a "clear zone," some 20 kilometers deep, by destroying the military projects and installations and by annihilating all Vietnamese forces in the occupied area. For this reason it is believed that the withdrawal will proceed smoothly, without providing the enemy with the opportunity to hamper the announced quick Chinese withdrawal by guerrilla units, sources say. Not a single Vietnamese guerrilla exists on the conquered territory, these sources added.

According to these Chinese explanations, the relatively slow advance of the Chinese troops during the preceding 16 days could be explained in two ways. First, the good Vietnamese fortifications offered great resistance and the garrisons "knew how to fight" on difficult terrain. Second, the Chinese command made efforts to lose as few of its men as possible in a situation that functioned as a skillfully devised Chinese trap.

These sources claim that the Chinese "put two complete Vietnamese divisions and part of a third out of action" at a time when these divisions, using their last fuel reserves, became engaged in a frontal clash at Lang Son, where the closing battle was fought.

If the oil factor is shown as decisive for the present Vietnamese actions--which boil down to the request that the Chinese troops withdraw as soon as possible without any preconditions (which the Chinese have not made thus far) and to assenting to negotiations on the security of borders and on border and territorial conflicts--the Chinese operation will very likely be shown as a very skillfully devised "lesson."

It is true that it remains unclear how the Vietnamese troops, fortified in bunkers, could have suffered greater casualties than an army in frontal attack, but in the new situation when Vietnam, allegedly because of oil, must come to negotiations on "its knees," this perhaps is not the essential fact.

Struggles "Against Big and Small Hegemonism"

Otherwise, the view prevails among foreign diplomats that the Chinese are keeping their word and that their troops are withdrawing after receiving the order.

The party newspaper, RENMIN RIBAO, today assessed the end of the Chinese intervention as an "important victory" for both the army and national policy. The editorial emphasized "the struggle against big and small hegemonism" and the demands of international public opinion and China that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

China today also denied the Soviet Government's claim of 2 March that China is preparing an intervention in Laos. A XINHUA commentary said that the Soviet and Vietnamese statements are a "fabricated lie attempting to transfer the blame for tension in Southeast Asia to China." The commentator accuses "hegemonists" for the situation in Laos where, as the Chinese claim, the Vietnamese keep twice as many soldiers as those of the Lao Army.

TANJUG EXAMINES FIRST PRC COMMENT ON MAO PERSONALITY CULT

LD121952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (TANJUG)--For the first time, the Chinese press has directly linked Stalin's personality cult to that of Mao Zedong.

The Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO writes of the profound lessons the international communist movement has gained from the emergence of the personality cult. The daily explains the emergence of the Stalin and Mao Zedong cults as exceptionally negative examples from which a lesson should be drawn in order to prevent their repetition.

The personality cult, as a phenomenon having its own social and political causes, has led in the communist movement's history to a decline in the party's authority and to stagnation in terms of ideas, the paper writes, adding that the personality cult has underlined the party's capacity for action and has affected the enthusiasm of the masses. The individual is elevated to a position above the party, the masses and society, which is in contradiction with the fundamental principles of Marxism, undermines democratic centralism and essentially shatters the party.

The emergence of Mao's personality cult is linked to the activities of Lin Biao, the gang of four, Zhen Pota and the late Gang Sheng, an influential Politbureau member during the Cultural Revolution whose name is not directly cited by the daily.

The paper points to the historic importance of the decisions taken by the Third Central Committee Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party last December whereby a collective leadership rather than individuals is to be in charge of party affairs at all levels.

The article has attracted considerable attention, as Stalin and Mao are for the first time dealt with and linked in this manner.

In its latest issue, the RED FLAG [HONGQI], the theoretical and political periodical of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, has devoted a special article to this subject, also on the line of the "demystification" of Mao's personality.

While the subject is being discussed in the press, Mao's mausoleum is still closed to visitors for the third month now due to "technical reasons", according to the official explanation.

SFRY APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM

LD121650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--By a decree of the president of the republic, Milorad Bozinovic has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Previously, Bozinovic was executive secretary of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

KOSTIC RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON, REVIEWS ECONOMIC TALKS

LD121850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 12, (TANJUG)--The growth rate of the world economy will this year be even smaller than in the preceding year and this will also affect the Yugoslav economy. This was stated by Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic on his return from Washington today. In Washington, Kostic attended a session of the intergovernmental "Group of 24" developing countries and the interim committee on the international monetary system of the International Monetary Fund's Board of Governors.

As assessed by the developing countries, inadequate attention is devoted in the International Monetary Fund's documents to the role of these countries in regard to possibilities for intensifying world economic development. The developing countries urged that greater attention be devoted to this problem in the future.

Could be achieved by through appropriate financing of the developing countries, said Kostic. [sentence as received]

In Kostic's evaluation, the developed countries on the interim committee did not show much understanding of the stances of the developing countries, in general. The developed countries accepted some stances of the developing countries but no agreement was reached in the acceptance of practical measures as well. The developing countries agreed to thoroughly make ready for the finance ministers' meeting of the "Group of 77" developing countries. The "Group of 77" Arusha ministerial meeting entrusted Yugoslavia with organizing this finance ministers meeting together with the "Group of 24" developing countries. The finance ministers meeting will be held in Belgrade at the end of September immediately before the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Kostic said.

"This assignment means confidence in Yugoslavia and this is why we shall start preparations in a responsible way and in time", Kostic said, adding that all these meetings are parts of the developing countries further efforts for a reform in the International Monetary Fund.

KURTOVIC ENDS VISIT TO VENEZUELA; TALKS REPORTED

LD121426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, March 11 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance headed by Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference President Todo Kurtovic, currently on a tour of Latin America, has finished its visit to Venezuela. The delegation had very successful and fruitful talks with the leaderships of major local political parties on further cooperation with these organizations and relations between Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Venezuelan partners in the talks particularly stressed their respect for President Tito and his efforts towards strengthening the nonaligned movement and broader cooperation among all the developing countries. It was also established that the two countries have a number of similar stands in relation to the international situation and the role of the nonaligned movement in efforts to preserve the world peace.

IRAQI NAVAL DELEGATION VISITS SPLIT ACADEMY CENTER

LD121840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split, March 12, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Iraqi Navy, headed by Navy commander Al-Aladin al-Yenadi, visited here today the Naval Academy Centre. The Iraqi naval delegation yesterday arrived in Split, Yugoslav Central Adriatic. The Iraqi naval delegation today also conferred with Admiral Branko Mamula, military-naval district commander and assistant federal secretary for national defense for naval affairs.

FEDERAL FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC TO VISIT FRANCE

LD122250 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, will leave next Monday for a 2-day official visit to France at the invitation of Jean Francois-Poncet.

They will discuss political and economic affairs. Commenting on the visit, Milika Sundic said that Yugoslavia always attached great importance to the development of all-round cooperation with France and that France was interested in good relations with Yugoslavia. He said that Vrhovec would be received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and by Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

SLOVENE PAPER PROTESTS AUSTRIAN MINORITY TRIALS

LD101251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 10, (TANJUG)--SLOVENSKI VESTNIK, the organ of the Alliance of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia, writes that minority questions cannot be solved by pressure through political trials. The paper turns to talks between leading Austrian politicians and Yugoslav officials and representatives of late, at which possible "amendment" of the ethnic groups law was also discussed, and notes that it was not explained how that "amendment" should look like and how to achieve it.

The Carinthian Slovenes have clearly said on many occasions, the daily points out in its editorial, that they cannot and will not accept the present legal regulation as the solution to their vital questions. But, they have always unambiguously expressed their readiness to try to find, together with the government, solutions which will guarantee the existence and comprehensive development of the ethnic group in its entire autochthonous region. They also emphasized that the foundation for such a solution can be only Article 7 of the State Treaty.

The paper writes that one cannot believe in the sincerity of verbal readiness to seek a better solution as long as acts bring it into doubt. The paper points in this connection to hints that political trials against some twenty Slovene activists will be continued soon. They will be tried because they publicly and demonstratively brought to notice the unsolved minority question and demanded consistent fulfillment of Austria's obligations towards minorities.

SLOVENSKI VESTNIK points out that it is in vain to expect that pressure will compel the minority to give up its demands.

MACEDONIAN LC BLASTS CONTINUING BULGARIAN LAND CLAIMS

LD121924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, March 12, (TANJUG)--At a joint session today, the Presidency of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia and the Presidency of the Republic of Macedonia established that the Bulgarian side, despite the readiness declared for cooperation with Yugoslavia, continually expresses and escalates the greater-Bulgarian positions known from the past and, through this, open and unconcealed claims to Yugoslav territory.

The statement issued by the Presidency of the L.C. of Macedonia and Presidency of the Republic of Macedonia states that the Bulgarian side is, to this end, attacking even the historical and constitutive foundations of its internal system and, in this context, the armed struggle of the Macedonian people against German, Bulgarian and Italian fascists. The Bulgarian side is attacking also all other achievements of the Yugoslav revolution and slandering the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the statement sets out.

With increasing force, the Bulgarian leadership contin es its policy of not recognizing the already established rights of the Macedonian national min ity in Pirin Macedonia. The policy of non-recognition in regard to Macedonians in Pir Macedonia is accompanied by nationalist, chauvinist and hegemonic attacks on the existence of the Macedonian nation as a whole, the two presidencies note in their statement.

The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia and the Republican Presidency of Macedonia once again underlined today the lasting commitment of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia and the League of Communists of Macedonia to the development of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation with neighbouring Bulgaria. Such an orientation represents a principled basis and the sole alternative conducive to the fulfillment of lasting peace, security and peaceful cooperation and the resolution of outstanding questions, and especially respect for the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia.

The L.C. of Macedonia Presidency and the Presidency of the Republic of Macedonia examined also possible, negative and lastingly harmful consequences of Bulgaria's conduct in terms not only of current and future relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria but also of peace and security in the Balkan region and the world in general.

VOJVODINA SAWP NOMINATES DORONJSKI FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD131036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--The provincial candidacy conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina today unanimously nominated Stevan Doronjski as the candidate for membership of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. In his explanatory statement Pavle Krtenic, president of the provincial conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina, stressed that this proposal is an expression of the will and the wish of our working people and citizens and of members of all nations and nationalities in Vojvodina.

Doronjski's revolutionary activity, the breadth of his views, his principles and consistency are deeply incorporated in the struggle of our nations and nationalities in all the stages of our socialist revolution.

SFRY GROUPS ASSESS TITO'S COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP PLAN

Banja Luka LC Session

AU080920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[M. Maric report]

[Excerpts] Banja Luka, 5 March--The continuous activity of the League of Communists of Banja Luka in assessing the political situation in the commune and in all circles in particular has had a vital influence on the contents and method of work of the sociopolitical organizations, both in the commune as well as in the organizations of associated labor and in local communities. All this has contributed to the affirmation of the practice of utilizing the initiatives and proposals of the working people and citizens based on actual interests and needs of a certain circle.

This was noted today at a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Banja Luka, whose members assessed the 4-year activity of implementing the conclusions of the ninth session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Reliance on Delegate System

Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, also participated in the session. Speaking about topical questions, he said, among other things: In the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina we proceeded from the fact that Comrade Tito's speech at the Eighth Congress of the trade unions was directed primarily at accelerating the process of further strengthening the workers class through developing self-managing democratic relations, particularly by developing the delegate system.

Complex and Great Task

The implementation of Tito's initiative is an all-embracing, important, complex and great task, which does not permit any improvisation or delay. This task represents an analysis of all political, economic and other conditions and assumptions. It represents an organized program of activity, but also an organized approach to creating the conditions for implementing this program as fully and effectively as possible.

Experience teaches us that we have always experienced instability when individuals succeeded in manipulating the institutions of the system. The development of collective work which has begun to grow and which serves the delegate system prevents this. Despite the fact that the working people and citizens accepted Tito's speech at the trade union congress with enthusiasm, we are encountering, just as we encountered in the implementation of the constitutional amendments and the Constitution, a simplification and in some places resistance and attempts to abuse Tito's initiative. This simplification and abuse consist of reducing this entire task to a 1-year mandate and to the post of chairman, which is a vital, but not the only condition for promoting collective work and leadership.

Resistance will be offered primarily by the dogmatic and technobureaucratic forces, by various "leaders" and "petty leaders" whom we also met during our efforts to consistently implement the conclusions adopted as early as 4 years ago on topical questions of the contents, method and coordination of work of the republican leaderships, the sociopolitical organizations, the state and self-managing organs. In this connection some people mention as a solution for us the well-known models of the so-called collective leadership which essentially boil down to a division of authority, while others, proceeding from their technocratic position and wishing to retain it, by expressing their doubt about collective work and leadership, demonstrate their view about ineffectiveness of socialist self-management, a view that has long since been refuted by our practice. Trying to question the institution of president, regardless of the duration of his mandate, the liberalist tendencies, for instance, are attempting to abuse for their own gain the idea which essentially calls for the further development of socialist self-management and for further strengthening the institutions of our political system.

Army Presidium Support

AU072010 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2066 1 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[B. Miletic article: "The Second Session of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army: Tito's Idea--Our Orientation!"]

[Text] If the claim is correct that ideas become a material force at the moment they conquer people--and this claim is quite correct--then Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, leadership and responsibility has already acquired the force of a flywheel which is increasing more and more, in the society and in the army, the pulse of our political life.

The initiative on collective work has met with full support of members of the army and, according to the general view, is being realized to a great extent in certain fields of life. The idea is not present solely in the people's awareness, but is becoming the rule of behavior increasingly in all sociopolitical organizations and educational-political factors in the army, it was stressed at a session of the Presidium of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army held under the chairmanship of Dane Cuic only 2 days after this question was discussed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It must be said that the idea on collective work and responsibility could not spread to such an extent in the army had not the scope for it been created earlier. For a number of years, Georgije Jovicic, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, stressed in his introductory speech, stress has been put on activating all elements of army life, and not only in educational-political work. Although the army is a personnel organization, of seniority and subordination, without which the army could not exist, many parts are built into its mechanism without which this mechanism could not function so perfectly. The work of these parts, in fact, expresses the role of our man, soldier and officer, as a subjective and decisive factor of the army's combat building. What is involved are various consultative bodies of commanders of smaller units and higher commanders, commissions, committees, working groups and other forms of work for which the initiative on collective work and responsibility represents an impetus to enrich their activity by new contents.

The fact that the topic of collective work and responsibility is present in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army can be seen from its action program adopted at the end of last year. The statement in this action program that "the strength and role of military collectives and the responsibility and involvement of every individual are being strengthened and that communists must be in the front ranks of the struggle for developing humane human relations," have been transformed into many programs of activities which were adopted later. More importantly, they have been transformed into practice. This practice, the Presidium concluded, must be expanded even more. The scope for this exists. At the same time it is necessary to explore new paths for implementing Comrade Tito's ideas, particularly in the organizations of the League of Communists, the Socialist Youth Federation and the trade unions in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Although the agenda of the Presidium's session did not contain any point on current tasks of communists in strengthening combat readiness, the Presidium, like an always mobile party staff, also investigated this point critically and thoroughly, linking the activity of communists with the actual military-political situation in the world.

Although the strengthening of the combat capability of units is a permanent task of all factors working on building the army, the Presidium has called on communists to continue to intensify the overall activity in this field. With the discussion on the tasks of communists in strengthening the combat readiness, in fact, the preparations have begun for a committee session which is expected to be held at the end of the month.

At its second session the Presidium also discussed certain topical questions pertaining to the work of the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. A decision on forming seven permanent commissions of the Presidium was also adopted. These commissions will follow, study and initiate activities aimed at stirring activities in certain fields of the party life in the army.